

COLONIST  
WANT  
ADS...  
GENT  
WORD  
ISSUE

# The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON and COMOX  
HOUSEHOLD  
COAL & CO.  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 83  
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 17

VICTORIA B. C. THURSDAY DECEMBER 28 1899

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

## New Year's Gifts

Usually after Xmas we have been very low in a great many lines of goods. Knowing from past experience that at this season it is impossible to fill up for several weeks, we this year bought extra goods with the intention of holding in reserve. We have now brought this reserve stock forward, and now our stock is about as complete as before Xmas.

We have beautiful goods suitable for New Year presents at all prices.

**Challoner & Mitchell,**

47 Government St.

Jewellers.

USE THE  
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO'S

HUNGARIAN and  
"Three Star" FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND PASTRY. MILLED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD. WHOLESALE  
...AGENTS.

Telephone 111 and 4.

## DEWAR'S SPECIAL LIQUEUR

In Fancy Jugs.

Imported specially for Xmas cheer.  
May be obtained from leading wine  
and spirit merchants . . . . .

## Hudson's Bay Co. SOLE AGENTS.

## It's a Pleasure...

To get such fine fruit as we are selling,  
The quality has never been better, and our  
prices entitle you to buy the best at the  
price of the cheapest. Our store is a  
wonderland of delicacies for your Xmas  
dinner. Don't miss them—

French Crystallized Fruits . . . . . 35c. box  
Malaga Table Raisins . . . . . 25c. lb.  
Assorted French Nuts . . . . . 15c. lb.  
Cross & Blackwell Plum Pudding 35c. tin  
New McLaren's Cheese . . . . . 35c. jar  
Mince Meat, 5 lb. pails . . . . . 75c.  
Fresh Island Eggs . . . . . 40c. doz  
Morgan's Eastern Oysters . . . . . 75c. tin

**DIXI H. ROSS & CO.**

Cuthbert's Auction Rooms  
Langley St. opp. Law Courts.

Turkeys and Geese

Henry H. Roelof's latest  
styles for the New Year.

Also some special lines in  
Neckwear for New Year  
Gifts . . . . .

**Sea & Gowen,  
GENTS' FURNISHERS**  
89 Douglas Street.

## Oak Hall

DOUBLE STAMPS GIVEN  
for this week only on all  
Boys' Suits, with Short Pants.  
We have over five hundred  
suits to select from, mostly new  
goods, just arrived direct from  
the manufacturer.

20 STAMPS FOR EVERY \$1.  
Our Prices are the Lowest.

**McCANDLESS BROS.**

37 Johnson St.

**Mining Shares**

**WANTED**

5,000 DARDANELLES.  
5,000 MARGRAVE.  
1,000 MORRISON.  
2,000 MARGRAVE.

**FOR SALE**

All standard mining stocks. The list is  
too extensive to publish. Call or write.

**Cuthbert & Co'y.  
BROKERS**

Telephone, 683.

**From London**

"e Al Ship

**"GLENOGIL"**

2285 Tons

Sailing during January, 1900

For Freight Rates Apply to

**R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.**

USE THE  
COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO'S

HUNGARIAN and  
"Three Star" FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND PASTRY. MILLED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD. WHOLESALE  
...AGENTS.

Telephone 111 and 4.

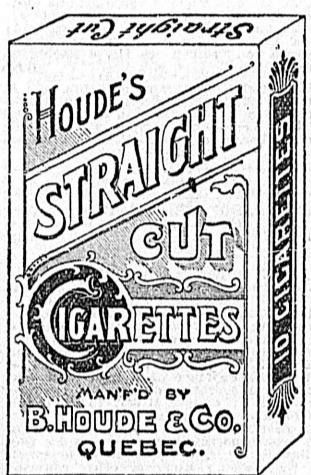
## A Fac-Simile

of the Brand of  
Cigarettes that are

Better

Than  
the Best

MANUFACTURED BY  
**B. Houde & Co.**  
QUEBEC.



## FINE WALL PAPERS

To make room for NEW STOCK we are selling  
a number of small lots of FINE WALL PAPERS  
at greatly reduced prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 FORT STREET

ELECTRIC MOTORS,

From 1 horse-power up

CHEAP  
POWER

DYNAMOS for Electric Lighting

FOR ISOLATED PLANTS From 10 Lights up

Canadian General Electric Comp'y

LIMITED.

WRITE FOR PRICES Vancouver, B. C.

## Sheffield Stock.

A good article is one thing; knowledge of its use is another. We can supply both.

Table Cutlery and how to use it.  
Razors, Strops, etc., and how to keep them in order.  
Tailors' and Dressmaking Shears and Scissors.  
Pocket Knives, etc., all require proper attention.  
We cheerfully show you how to treat them at

Fox's 78 Government St.

## Mining Shares

**Wm. T. Hardaker,**

The Auctioneer.

Has the best adapted and by far the largest

salerooms in the city, No. 77, 79 and 81

Douglas street, corner of Yates.

Auctioneer of Real Estate, Live Stock,

General Merchandise, Furniture, etc.; will

conduct and sell your own home, and can get the best prices obtainable.

Furnished houses and stocks bought outright to any amount for spot cash.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Attention to the Bering Sea controversy between the United States and Great Britain has been renewed by the report of Mr. John M. Morton, United States agent at the seal islands, who has come on to submit his report and confer with the authorities. The essential point of the report is that the seal herds have diminished 20 per cent within the last year.

When the Bering Sea negotiations were on last year the main contention of the American authorities was that the herds were being so diminished by poaching and pelagic sealing that the animals would become extinct at an early day. Mr. Morton's report of a diminution of 20 per cent, is regarded as fully bearing out the contention and it is taken also as an indication the urgent need of renewed negotiations for the prevention of pelagic sealing.

ARTILLERY FROM INDIA.

Offer of Two Batteries Readily Accepted by the Imperial Government.

London, Dec. 27.—The Imperial government, according to a despatch from Calcutta from the Times has accepted an offer of two batteries made by the Indian government.

See  
The  
Line of

Mr. Herbert Cuthbert

Will Sell by

AUCTION

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29,

At 11 a.m., and 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.

PRIME TURKEYS AND GEESE

These birds will be put up singly and will be sold without reserve. Sample birds will be on view to-morrow and several cases will be in the rooms on Friday. Special arrangements can be made for the sale of case lots. Terms cash.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,

Leading Auctioneer.

OFFICES: 115 Government St.

## Checking The Boers.

### OFFICERS OF CANADIANS.

List Announced from Ottawa—Col. Steele with the Police—The Officer of Roughriders.

### Buller's Next Move.

Though Anxious to Retrieve Reverse Another Frontal Attack Not Probable.

Likelihood of Remaining on Defensive Until Still Further Reinforced.

Ladysmith Reported All Well Tuesday—Times on Campaign Mistakes.

By Associated Press.

London, Dec. 28.—(4:30 a.m.)—Mr. Winston Churchill's new arrival at Chieveley Camp is responsible for some over-coloring of the gravity of the situation, but all to-day's news conveys the impression that Gen. Buller may be intending another attack upon the Boer position. Certainly the Boers are not inactive. At both Modder River and the Tugela they are said to be strengthening their forces and extending defence works, which in both cases are seemingly impregnable.

As showing the difficulty of obtaining accurate information, a correspondent of the Daily News at Capetown, under date of December 21, announces that "Gen. Buller is coming to Capetown to meet Sir Charles Warren, and then both will go to Modder River." As five battalions of Gen. Warren's fifth division are said to have gone to Natal, his arrival at Pietermaritzburg seemed natural.

Despatches from Chieveley indicate that Gen. Buller's forces will remobilize at Frere before attempting another advance. Doubtless he would be glad to retrieve the Colenso reverse before the arrival of Lord Roberts; yet he is hardly likely to attempt another frontal attack. It is more likely that he is preparing to strike should the Boers make any offensive movement.

Mr. Churchill's reference to Ladysmith may imply that the situation of the garrison is more desperate than has been supposed. The Boers continue fortifying the hills commanding the town. Gen. White, however, telegraphs that all was well in Ladysmith on December 20.

Competent military critics in London regard the campaign as a complete dead-lock for the present, owing to the dispersal of the British forces and the lack of adequate transports. They believe it will be many weeks before Lord Roberts will be able to re-organize and make an effective movement.

The Boer trench work is so good that it enables the enemy to hold a long line with very few men, and travel great distances under perfect cover, so as rapidly to reinforce any point attacked.

The Times, which comments editorially upon the severe strain, says it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that our troubles are due to the unreality of the presumed practical lesson given in the manoeuvres at Aldershot.

A SOOTIE FROM KIMBERLEY.

Brief Exchange of Artillery Fire Shows Boer Guns in Commanding Positions.

Kimberley, Wednesday, Dec. 20.—At 2:30 this afternoon mounted detachments under command of Col. Peakman with three Maxims and three seven pounders under Major May, reconnoitred. Leaving the entrenchments the British advanced to Tolpan. The Boer pickets fired and our Maxims replied, the Boers replying over the ridge. Four guns then began to shell Toll Pan at a range of 2,500 yards. A Boer gun dropped four shells near our men, but did no damage. As the Boers were strongly entrenched we withdrew. Their guns are well posted.

SALUTED BRITISH PRISONERS.

Story That Spectators at Pretoria Doffed Hats by Order to Captives from Nicholson's Neck.

London, Dec. 27.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Capetown:

"Herr Schlesinger, an agent of the New York Equitable Association Society, who arrived here from Pretoria, says the Boers possess immense stores of food imported by speculative capitalists, under a belief that mining would be allowed during the war. He says also that there were thousands of spectators at the Pretoria railway station when the British who were captured at Nicholson's Neck detrained. The people were ordered by the Boer commandant to bare their heads, and did so. The British, astonished, returned the salute."

...TWO BIT...  
BRIAR PIPES.

IN SHOW WINDOWS.

AT HARRY SALMON'S  
THE CORNER.





WINNING COMMISSIONS.  
Desperate Undertakings for Which  
Soldiers Have Long Sought  
the Opportunity.

If the present conflict in South Africa is productive of no other good thing, it will at least afford to many poor and valiant men, yet ambitious, the chance of winning his silk sash on the field of battle.

For, contrary to the generally received opinion, it is in this manner, and this manner alone, that most combatant commissions from the ranks are gained. Those earned in time of peace are usually either honorary or non-combatant ones, granted us a reward for long and faithful service to quartermasters, riding masters, and others of that ilk; or they are awarded, as a matter of favor, to young fellows of good family and some means, who, having failed in their

EXAMINATIONS AT SANDHURST, have enlisted on the tacit, but none the less distinct, understanding that they are to be promoted, provine! always they prove themselves good and efficient soldiers at the first available opportunity.

The latter of course are not "rankers" at all in the true sense of the word. The real rankers are those fit for his commission to do hard light duty; just as in the days gone by did Major-General "WHLIE" McLean and Luke O'Connor, both of whom rose from privates to command their regiments.

The first named enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders in February, 1855, and was then a barefooted, shock-headed, gawky-looking lad of eighteen. He won his commission in the Crimea, and a little later on, at Luck now, he gained his V.C. by killing 11 mutineers at one time in single combat. The chief actor in this latter terrible drama always made light of it; and when sometime afterwards, a regimental parade was ordered for the purpose of presenting him with his well-earned cross, he answered Sir R. Garrett, who referred to it as "a good day's work," with the remark, "Poots, m' man, in the twenty-meens!"

Luke O'Connor came home with his commission together at the battle of the Alma River, the double honor being a warded him for conspicuous gallantry in taking over the "Queen's color" of his regiment—after Ensign Anstruther, in whose keeping it was, had been shot dead—and though wounded, carrying it through the action. Like McLean, he rose through all the intermediate grades of the command of the gallant corps—the 23rd—in whose ranks he had once shouldered a rifle, and was re-tired in 1857, with the honorary rank of major-general. He is still alive.

Yet a third famous ranker whose chance came to him on the bloodstained plains of the Crimea was Major John Berryman, V.C., who died a few years back. Like O'Connor, his commission and his cross both came to him at one and the same time. This occasion was the ever memorable charge of Balaklava. Berryman, then sergeant, had been unhorsed and slightly wounded, but was able to walk. While making his way back to our lines, he stumbled across Capt. Webb, of the 17th Lancers—his own regiment—his leg shattered by a grape-shot. Berryman, seeing his superior officer's terrible plight, refused to proceed further, and later on, having procured assistance, he succeeded in carrying the poor fellow out of immediate danger. He then proceeded to fix a turniquet which he had previously borrowed from an officer of the Scots Guards, on the wounded man's thigh.

While thus engaged, a tall officer, wearing the Emperor Napoleon's uniform, and covered with decorations, rode up. It was the celebrated French strategist, Gen. Morris.

"Your officer?" he asked, pointing to the half unconscious lanceer.

"Yes, sir."

"All I ask you a sergeant!"—touching the chevron on his sleeve.

"Yes, sir."

"You are a brave man, if you were in the French service, I would make you a lieutenant on the spot!"

Then, standing up in his stirrups and pointing down the valley, he made use of the phrase which has since become historical.

"Mon Dieu! It was grand. It was magnificent. But it is not war!"

A man who has made up his mind to work his commission by behaving with exceptional gallantry on the field of battle has no easy task before him. Where all men are brave, the deed done must be something very much out of the common in order to merit so high reward. When, for instance, Capt. Henry, of

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY,

while fighting as a sergeant at Inkerman, received three severe bayonet wounds, and was ordered to the rear, he refused to go, giving as his excuse for disobeying that he was trying to earn his "sash," and that what he had done and suffered so far was not half enough to get him it. A little later he received four more wounds in quick succession, but he continued in the fighting nearly an hour longer. When at length he was carried off the field unconscious, he was found to have sustained yet five additional bayonet wounds, making twelve in all. He got his commission, and his sash with it.

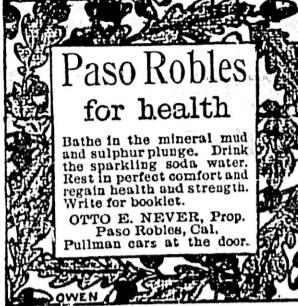
Sgt. Scott, of the Cape Mounted Rifles, deserved his reward. The place was South Africa, the year 1879. The night before the attack on Molopo's Mountain he volunteered to creep forward and gain a position from whence he could fling down time-shells among the Basutos. He succeeded in his object, but the third shell exploded prematurely, shattering his right arm and left leg, and injuring him internally. Yet he esteemed himself amply repaid by the receipt soon afterwards of a bit of parchment, bearing Her Majesty's sign manual, and by virtue of which he was entitled to wear upon his shoulder-knots the single gold star of a lieutenant.

After all, however, it is doubtful if any man ever fought harder for his commission than did Col. Hector MacDonald, with whom, son and fame all England rings after Oudhurston. The true story of his career in Afghanistan—that nursery of heroes. His lieutenant came to him after Gen. "WHLIE" famous march from Kabul to Kandahar; but prior to that he had shown his mettle at Karatang, at Charasiab, at Maldan, and at Chilchuk-tean.

The question is often asked, What is the very highest position to which a "ranker" has ever attained? So far as the writer has been able to ascertain, it is that of Lieutenant-general.

Several one-time privates, beside O'Connor and McLean, have retired major generals; but it was reserved for one John Elley, a tanner's apprentice and a charity school scholar, to go one better than this, to commence as Pte. John Elley, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and he ended as Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Elley, K.C.B., and is buried in the Chapel Royal, Windsor.

No record mention should be omitted in this connection of the name of John Shipp, who, although he rose to no very high rank, achieved his remarkable and altogether unique distinction of winning his commission twice over. His first—gained at the storming of Bhurtpore—he sold. The money he received for it was quickly squandered, and then Shipp, who was still quite a young man, enlisted again, and actually succeeded in again winning his silk sash at the bayonet's point. Such a feat has never been accomplished before, and of course never will be again. Inasmuch as a commission, once granted, is nowadays conferred only by de-th, or by some dishonorable action, which would effectively preclude any hope of ever again being selected for a similar honor.—Answers?



## LOCAL NEWS.

Anual Dance.—At Institute hall last evening the members of the Y. M. I. and Y. L. I. had their annual holiday season dance. The hall was comfortably filled and a general good time was enjoyed.

## TO TREAT INEBRIATE POOR.

Ontario Government Asked to Bonus a Scheme for Their Cure.

A deputation from the Ontario Medical Association, composed of Dr. Gilbert Gordon, Dr. Oldridge, Dr. Rosebridge, Toronto, and Dr. Coventry, of Windsor, recently waited upon the Ontario government to propose a scheme for treating the pauper inmates of the province similar to that which has been advocated by the Prisoners' Aid Association. They proposed that the infirmary wards be set aside in the general hospitals throughout the province at which the poor will be treated for drunkenness free of charge. The mode of treatment, they suggested, should be subject to government surveillance.

A Poor Company.—There were a couple of good specialties in "At Gay Gay Island," presented at the Victoria theatre last evening, but the balance of the show was very poor, the company being below the average. The redeeming features were the dancing and singing of Miss Mattie Lockette, the violin solo by Miss Marie Stori, and the whistling of Alt. Holt.

Arrested for Assault.—Gas Kirschner occupies a cell in the city lock-up, the charge against him being assaulting and beating Henry Stadhagen on Tuesday last. Stadhagen had a summons issued for Kirschner, charging him with assault. According to the complainant's story he met Kirschner yesterday and was again beaten for having the summons issued. Kirschner denies the charge.

Death of Mrs. O'Reilly.—The sad news was received in Victoria yesterday of the death on the 23rd instant at London, Eng., of Mrs. O'Reilly, wife of the Hon. P. O'Reilly. Deceased, in company with her husband, landed at Liverpool on the 21st instant from the steamer Oceanic, and succumbed two days later to the serious illness with which she had been afflicted. Mrs. O'Reilly was married in the year 1844. She had been in extreme ill-health for some time, and was going to England in the hope that the change would benefit her. Besides her husband two sons and a daughter survive her.

Important Questions Deferred.—At the adjourned meeting of the Trades and Labor Council yesterday evening, the council had with them as a guest Mr. James Ferguson, of Seattle, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The report of the delegates to the recent labor conference at Vancouver was received and tabled until the next regular meeting; the matter of the labor organizations taking an active part in the approaching municipal elections also going over for subsequent consideration.

Capt. Le Poer Trench arrived from England last evening to visit relatives here.

E. W. Mellen, with R. E. L. Brown, the mining operator, returned yesterday from London.

Dr. Gagan came down from Vancouver last evening. He is about to take up his residence here.

Charles L. Willis, manager, and the members of "At Gay Gay Island," were guests at the Victoria.

E. Wrigglesworth, inspector of the coke ovens at Ferme is here to spend the holidays with his parents.

Dr. R. E. McKechnie, president of the executive council, came down from Nanaimo yesterday and is at the Driard.

John Empey, who has been purchasing mining properties in the Greenwood camp for R. E. L. Brown, is in the city.

A. J. Smith and wife, of England, who are looking for a suitable location on Vancouver Island for a home, are at the Victoria.

W. S. Bailey, of Maree, Ill.; E. J. Marion, of Tacoma; Charles E. Williams, of Hamilton, and C. O. Douglas, of Toronto, are among the recently arrived commercial ambassadors at the Victoria.

BADGE FOR THE BRAVE.

Victoria Cross of Bronze Which All British Soldiers May Hope to Win.

It is probable that of the 70,000 men who have sailed during the last month from England for South Africa there is hardly a single officer or soldier who does not look forward to returning home with that little bronze badge known as the Victoria Cross, pinned upon his breast. It is a distinction that is within the reach of every member of the entire force, from the divisional generals down to the smallest bugler or drummer boy, and there is not one of them who would not infinitely prefer it to any form of promotion. For its possession indicates that its owner is in every sense of the word a hero, the cross being conferred only for some signal act of altogether exceptional bravery partaking of the character of heroism. It was founded at the time of the Crimean war, and among those whose breasts it adorns are generals such as Sir Redvers Buller, who commands in South Africa; Field Marshal Lord Roberts, and plain ordinary privates in the army. In fact at least 50 per cent. of the 200 Victoria Cross men won the distinction as privates or non-commissioned officers of the army and as common sailors in the navy.

See Redvers Buller, for instance, received his Victoria Cross for riding back three times to the front in the face of a hotly pursuing foe to rescue wounded comrades and soldiers. Lord William Beresford, who is married to an American woman, received it for feats of a similar character. Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood got it in India for advancing under a heavy fire along a narrow causeway to place a bag of gunpowder against the gate of a city which the English were to storm during the mutiny, while at least two midshipmen received the cross for picking up bombs from the decks of their vessels during the Crimean war and throwing them overboard before the sizzling fuse had time to explode the shell and carry death and destruction to all around it. In the case of military men, the ribbon is of red, while in the navy the ribbon is blue. The metal of which the cross is made is of the same kind of bronze that 50 years ago was used for field guns. The cross is of the style known as Maitrise; has the royal crown, surmounted by a scroll bearing the inscription "FOR VALOR." It is suspended by a "cav" ring to a bar on the reverse side of which the rank and name of the recipient is engraved, while on the cross itself are inscribed the name and date of the action in which the hero was won.

In no case has the loss reached 10 per cent. of the whole force, though there have been regiments and small detachments which have suffered altogether disproportionately. The detachment of Gordon lost one-third their force; the heroic Marines, in their determined assault upon the koppie at Graspan, left nearly 50 per cent. of their men, including almost all their officers, upon the ground.

At Albermarle, one of the bloodiest actions of the Peninsular war, the Anglo-Spanish army lost 7,000 out of 46,000. In the attack on the hill which formed the key of the French position, the 57th Regiment lost 425 officers and men out of 570, and only 1,800 uninjured British soldiers out of 6,000 reached the top. This was an unsuccessful assault, yet the enormous losses prove the deadliness of the old weapons. In ten other instances, from 1877 to 1890, the average of losses was from 25 to 30 per cent.

The seeming paradox that modern weapons are less deadly than the old Mitrail or Brown Bess is thus explained: In the first place, the man of to-day is a

Total Percent.  
KILLED AND ENGLD. OF LOSS.

Glengary.....	48	221	4,000	6.7
Elandskraal.....	51	213	3,000	7.1
Belmont.....	49	238	7,000	4.3
Graspan.....	24	161	6,700	2.8
Modder River.....	72	396	8,000	5.8

In no case has the loss reached 10 per cent. of the whole force, though there have been regiments and small detachments which have suffered altogether disproportionately. The detachment of Gordon lost one-third their force; the heroic Marines, in their determined assault upon the koppie at Graspan, left nearly 50 per cent. of their men, including almost all their officers, upon the ground.

At Albermarle, one of the bloodiest actions of the Peninsular war, the Anglo-Spanish army lost 7,000 out of 46,000. In the attack on the hill which formed the key of the French position, the 57th Regiment lost 425 officers and men out of 570, and only 1,800 uninjured British soldiers out of 6,000 reached the top. This was an unsuccessful assault, yet the enormous losses prove the deadliness of the old weapons. In ten other instances, from 1877 to 1890, the average of losses was from 25 to 30 per cent.

The seeming paradox that modern weapons are less deadly than the old Mitrail or Brown Bess is thus explained:

In the first place, the man of to-day is a

more nervous organism than was the man of 1800 or 1850. In the second place, the art of the artillery preparation is now infinitely greater than it was in the past, and will become even more extraordinary in the future. As the liability shall be to the shrinel of the present, so the shrinel is to the feeble round shot or shell of the past. In the very near future our field batteries will be supplied with the terrible lyddite-charged projectile, which is five times more efficacious among the stony kopjes of the South African veldt than the shrinel with which our batteries are at present supplied. Then our 5 and 4 per cents. of losses will dwindle to 2½ and 2 per cents.

Moreover, in the past the soldiers were either long-service men or trained in continuous fighting. Such troops will take more punishment than the two or three years' soldier of the Continent to-day, because their discipline is greater. Our own fighting army is composed practically of six years' service men—when the Reservists are included—and is at the present time, man for man, the finest fighting force in the world.

EXAMINATIONS AT SANDHURST, have enlisted on the tacit, but none the less distinct, understanding that they are to be promoted, provine! always they prove themselves good and efficient soldiers at the first available opportunity.

The latter of course are not "rankers" at all in the true sense of the word. The real rankers are those fit for his commission to do hard light duty; just as in the days gone by did Major-General "WHLIE" McLean and Luke O'Connor, both of whom rose from privates to command their regiments.

The first named enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders in February, 1855, and was then a barefooted, shock-headed, gawky-looking lad of eighteen. He won his commission in the Crimea, and a little later on, at Luck now, he gained his V.C. by killing 11 mutineers at one time in single combat. The chief actor in this latter terrible drama always made light of it; and when sometime afterwards, a regimental parade was ordered for the purpose of presenting him with his well-earned cross, he answered Sir R. Garrett, who referred to it as "a good day's work," with the remark, "Poots, m' man, in the twenty-meens!"

Luke O'Connor came home with his commission together at the battle of the Alma River, the double honor being a warded him for conspicuous gallantry in taking over the "Queen's color" of his regiment—after Ensign Anstruther, in whose keeping it was, had been shot dead—and though wounded, carrying it through the action. Like McLean, he rose through all the intermediate grades of the command of the gallant corps—the 23rd—in whose ranks he had once shouldered a rifle, and was re-tired in 1857, with the honorary rank of major-general. He is still alive.

Yet a third famous ranker whose chance came to him on the bloodstained plains of the Crimea was Major John Berryman, V.C., who died a few years back. Like O'Connor, his commission and his cross both came to him at one and the same time. This occasion was the ever memorable charge of Balaklava. Berryman, then sergeant, had been unhorsed and slightly wounded, but was able to walk. While making his way back to our lines, he stumbled across Capt. Webb, of the 17th Lancers—his own regiment—his leg shattered by a grape-shot. Berryman, seeing his superior officer's terrible plight, refused to proceed further, and later on, having procured assistance, he succeeded in carrying the poor fellow out of immediate danger. He then proceeded to fix a turniquet which he had previously borrowed from an officer of the Scots Guards, on the wounded man's thigh.

Like McLean and Luke O'Connor, both of whom rose from privates to command their regiments.

The first named enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders in February, 1855, and was then a

barefooted, shock-headed, gawky-looking lad of eighteen. He won his commission in the Crimea, and a little later on, at Luck now, he gained his V.C. by killing 11 mutineers at one time in single combat. The chief actor in this latter terrible drama always made light of it; and when sometime afterwards, a regimental parade was ordered for the purpose of presenting him with his well-earned cross, he answered Sir R. Garrett, who referred to it as "a good day's work," with the remark, "Poots, m' man, in the twenty-meens!"

Luke O'Connor came home with his commission together at the battle of the Alma River, the double honor being a warded him for conspicuous gallantry in taking over the "Queen's color" of his regiment—after Ensign Anstruther, in whose keeping it was, had been shot dead—and though wounded, carrying it through the action. Like McLean, he rose through all the intermediate grades of the command of the gallant corps—the 23rd—in whose ranks he had once shouldered a rifle, and was re-tired in 1857, with the honorary rank of major-general. He is still alive.

Yet a third famous ranker whose chance came to him on the bloodstained plains of the Crimea was Major John Berryman, V.C., who died a few years back. Like O'Connor, his commission and his cross both came to him at one and the same time. This occasion was the ever memorable charge of Balaklava. Berryman, then sergeant, had been unhorsed and slightly wounded, but was able to walk. While making his way back to our lines, he stumbled across Capt. Webb, of the 17th Lancers—his own regiment—his leg shattered by a grape-shot. Berryman, seeing his superior officer's terrible plight, refused to proceed further, and later on, having procured assistance, he succeeded in carrying the poor fellow out of immediate danger. He then proceeded to fix a turniquet which he had previously borrowed from an officer of the Scots Guards, on the wounded man's thigh.

Like McLean and Luke O'Connor, both of whom rose from privates to command their regiments.

The first named enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders in February, 1855, and was then a

barefooted, shock-headed, gawky-looking lad of eighteen. He won his commission in the Crimea, and a little later on, at Luck now, he gained his V.C. by killing 11 mutineers at one time in single combat. The chief actor in this latter terrible drama always made light of it; and when sometime afterwards, a regimental parade was ordered for the purpose of presenting him with his well-earned cross, he answered Sir R. Garrett, who referred to it as "a good day's work," with the remark, "Poots, m' man, in the twenty-meens!"

Luke O'Connor came home with his commission together at the battle of the Alma River, the double honor being a warded him for conspicuous gallantry in taking over the "Queen's color

## VICTORIA TIDES.

(By Mr. Napier Dennison.)

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to 14 feet of water in the channel off Shore Point, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt dry dock.

Thursday, Dec. 28.

Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
1:30 a.m.	7.4 feet.	2:10 a.m.	8.2 feet.
4:00 a.m.	7.0 feet.	5:00 a.m.	8.0 feet.
10:00 a.m.	9.2 feet.	11:00 a.m.	9.0 feet.
7:00 p.m.	2.0 feet.	7:30 p.m.	1.2 feet.

**Not HOW CHEAP,  
but HOW GOOD.**

The best Life Insurance Policy on the market is issued by the Mutual Life of New York Lowest Premiums consistent with safety and Highest Guarantees. Ask for particulars  
**Heisterman & Co.**  
District Managers.

## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Use Blue Ribbon Flavoring Extracts.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

If you have beauty,  
I will take it—If you have none,  
I will make it.

Savannah, Photo.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Best Lawn Mowers at Cheapside.

Smoke "Nugget Cigar," Meiss &amp; Co.

Drink "Hondl," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

Air Tight Stoves, perfect beauties, at Clarke &amp; Pearson's.

Finely furnished rooms at the International.

Fine lot of Xmax Cigars. Call and see them. Meiss &amp; Co.

International Restaurant always open. Best of everything. Reasonable charges.

Gen. White is all right, so are Kelowna Cigars. Wholesale at E. C. Jobbing Co., 31 Store street.

Some beautiful effects in stylish French Curtains. You should not miss these. Weiler Bros.

Just arrived at Weiler Bros., a carload of dining tables (special values) from \$6.50 to \$75.00 each.

We are preparing for your wants for New Year's. Everything fresh and A 1 quality. Clay's. Tel. 101.

We will give double stamps on all boys' suits with short pants sold this week. McCandless Bros., 37 Johnson street.

Get your tickets for the Sons and Daughters of St. George's annual New Year's ball. Double tickets, \$1; extra lady, 50 cents.

A few good things left. Come and secure a bargain for New Year presents. Perfumes, Ebony Goods, Toilet and Manicure Cases, Atomizers, etc. F. W. Fawcett, 49 Government street.

Few men are foolish enough to tell the readers of a great family journal untruths about their goods. If they do they are soon found out. "HONDL" Ceylon Tea is as represented—therefore keep itways before you.

Checks Are Ready.—The city treasurer announces that checks are now ready for those holding accounts against the corporation for December services and requests that they be called for and deposited without delay.

Holiday presents, comprising English Drums, Silver-Mounted Pipes, Shaving, Sporting and Pocket Cutlery, Skates, Boxing Gloves, Footballs, Punching Bags, Golf Goods, Fishing Tackle, Shooting Jackets, Cartridge Vests, Sporting Supplies, etc., at Henry Short &amp; Sons, 72 Douglas street.

The Williams B. C. Directory will be published about the 1st of April or sooner, completely revised and corrected up to date. A complete index of the Mineral Act of 1896, with Revised Statutes as amended 1898 and 1899; also index to Placer Mine Act, 1891, and amendments of 1899-1900, if any, will be a new feature.

Come early and get your choice while there is a large assortment to pick from. Perfumes, Perfume Atomizers, Ebony Brushes, Mirrors, etc., Travelling Cases, Dressing Cases and a host of other good things. F. W. Fawcett &amp; Co., 49 Government street.

Religious Hallucination.—Among the passengers from Bela Coola by the steamer Boscowitz yesterday were Native Constable Lewis and an insane prisoner, Jackson by name—also an aborigine, Jackson, who has taken great interest in the mission work in the North, is laboring under the peculiar hallucination that he is the Lord Jesus. It is

## Electric Light Fittings.

Graceful, Elegant,

Novel.

Call and Inspect Our New Stock.

G. C. Hinton & Co.  
63 Government Street.

**SEE OUR WINDOWS**  
Before Buying  
Xmas Presents.  
PERFUMES, TRAVELING CASES,  
TOILET CASES, ETC.  
**HALL & CO.,**  
Dispensing  
Chemists,  
Clarence Elk.  
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

pected that he will go to the asylum to-day, the medical examiners being agreed that his case is hopeless.

License Commissioners.—The regular meeting of the board of licensing commissioners for Esquimalt district will be held on Saturday at 10 a.m.

Agassiz No Quarantine.—The meeting of the British Columbia Agricultural and Industrial Association called for last evening was again postponed, there being no quorum present.

Improved Streets.—Johnson and Store streets now present a much improved appearance in consequence of the completion by Contractor John Bell of splendid sidewalk slabs on those thoroughfares. The work was turned over to the city yesterday.

At the Front.—John Davey, a son of Engineer Davey of the E. & N. railway, is with Lord Methuen's forces at Modder River, being a member of the Second Devons. The young soldier attended school in Victoria West until he was 16 years of age, and two years ago joined the regiment with which he is now serving.

The Mayor's New Year's Dinner.—In consequence of the date first announced conflicting with that set by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, for his first state entertainment during the session, also with the annual dinner at the Union Club, Mayor Redfern has advanced the date for the dinner at his residence to Friday January 5.

At the Orphanage.—The ladies' committee of management of the Protestant Orphanage yesterday completed arrangements for the children's Christmas, which is to be celebrated to-day. There is a huge Christmas tree laden with presents for the little ones, and in other ways they will be made happy. Visitors are invited to be present between 3 and 6 o'clock.

Christmas at St. Paul's.—The usual Christmas tree entertainment of St. Paul's church Sabbath school will be given in Temple's hall, Victoria West, tomorrow evening. Supper will be served to the children at 6 o'clock, and an excellent programme, exclusively by the children, will be given at 8 o'clock followed by the distribution by Santa Claus of presents and prizes.

Will Go to the Lazaretto.—The Chinese patient believed to have developed leprosy during his recent residence in Sidney, and who has been in isolation during several weeks past, in charge of the provincial police, has now reached such a stage in the dread disease that all doubt is dispelled. He will accordingly be sent to the Daroy Island lazaretto without further delay.

**THE SOLDIER BOYS.**

Provided With Comforts by Thoughtful Citizens.

Among the hosts of gifts collected at the Government House, Toronto, for the Canadian Contingent, was found a consignment of Dr. Chase's Ointment, the gift of Messrs. Edmiston, Bates & Co., Toronto. This was distributed among the boys at Quebec, so that every one has a box in his knapsack in case of emergency.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The list of presents follows:

Mr. G. A. McTavish and Mrs. W. R. Hiltz, gold belt; Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Chantrell, gold ice cream dish; Miss C. Spotts, gold mug; Mrs. Chas. Spotts, gold cream jug; Ald. and Mrs. Noah Shakespeare, Ald. and Mrs. Newcombe, Mr. F. Spotts, sr., Mr. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Booth, Miss M. Estes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stuart Yates, Mr. T. W. Pierie, Mr. J. T. Pierie and daughter, Mr. H. King, Mrs. Monk, sr., Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Mr. and Mrs. Bamfield, Mr. H. Carter, Mr. H. Helmcken, M.P.P., Miss Mandie Goodwin, and Mr. D. D. McTavish.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few of the kind held in this section of the country. He spoke of the esteem in which they were held and hoped that they would long be loved.

The health of the couple was proposed by Mr. H. D. Melmecken, who congratulated them on the event, one of the few

## Fell Down The Stairway.

Marvel Conn Accidentally Killed  
In Her House on Broad  
Street.

Falling Down Stairs She Is  
Believed to Have Fractured  
Her Skull.

A woman known as Marvel Conn, but whose correct name is believed to be Mrs. C. L. Johnson, died at her home, 62 Broad street, last evening, as a result of injuries received from falling down stairs. Early Tuesday morning the inmates of the house were startled by a crash, and going into the hallway found the unfortunate woman lying at the foot of the stairs, and the fragments of a lamp which she had been carrying, scattered over the floor. She was unconscious, and could consequently give no explanation of how the accident occurred. A physician was immediately sent for, and after he had made an examination of the wounds ordered her to the hospital. This her friends refused to do until they obtained her consent. When she regained consciousness she refused to go. She was conscious all day yesterday, but all she could remember was that she had tripped and fallen. The doctors believe that she had an apoplectic fit, and that in falling she fractured the base of her skull.

Sergeant Redgrave took charge of the remains last evening and removed them to the morgue, notifying Coroner Hart. The coroner decided to have a post-mortem examination held this morning and an inquest in the afternoon.

The woman had been a resident of Victoria but a short time, purchasing about a month ago the furniture of the house in which she died. She had relatives in Northport, Wash.

**SURPRISED THE CAPTAIN.**  
Officers of the Charmer Present Capt. Rudlin With a Cane and Address.

It is not often that genial Captain Rudlin of the steamer Charmer permits himself to be taken by surprise. He was, however, on Sunday last, when on the completion of the run over to Vancouver, his officers waited upon him, and in token of their respect and affection for the commander, presented him with a handsome gold-mounted ebony cane, bearing the simple yet sufficient inscription: "Capt. Rudlin, from Officers of the Charmer, Xmas, 1899." The handsome gift was accompanied by the following cordially worded address:

"We, the undersigned officers of the S.S. Charmer beg your acceptance of this small token of our esteem, and trust that the spirit of good will and harmony existing between captain and officers may continue unbroken. In presenting you with this cane it is our wish that it may be your companion for many years to come. Wishing you every Christmas and a Happy New Year, we remain,

(Signed) Thos. McLaughlin, Purser; John A. Heritage, Chief Engineer; Goo. C. Brown, 1st Second Engineer; A. Pendola, Third Engineer; J. D. Griffin, Pilot; John McLeod, Mate; A. S. Netherby, Bartender; H. Moxon, Steward; T. D. Fawcett, Freight Clerk; W. Ahern, Baggage master.

To say that Captain Rudlin was "taken completely by surprise" expresses the situation at mildly. He was astonished to the limit, and it was some moments ere he found voice to express his appreciation of the handsome gift and of the cordial feelings evidenced by his officers.

### BOER LOSSES AT MODDER.

Shown That Their Dead and Wounded Exceeded Five Hundred, While Possibly Total Much Greater.

London, Dec. 10.—The Daily Mail publishes the following interesting despatch from Julian Ralph, dated Modder River, referring to the Modder River engagement:

"We have now reason to believe that the Boer losses considerably exceeded ours. A hundred were buried in the river, having been sunk by means of stones. Some sixteen of these, insufficiently weighted, floated to the surface; thirty or more were buried in the sand, their slight sepulture being insufficient to hide their protruding fingers and limbs; thirty wounded are in the two hospitals in our lines; three hundred in the hospital four miles north, and seventy prisoners are held by us."

"Many of the dead were carried off the field, as at Belmont, where the Boers were seen to throw their dead on their saddles and ride away; in one case, a dead man was held up in his saddle, by a companion on another horse. The figures make total beside which our losses are small."

"I visited the Boer hospital on the island in the river with Colonels Ellenhurst and Rhodes yesterday. The Boer surgeon complained that he was held practically a prisoner, as he could not go away from the hospital.

"What do you want to go away for?" asked Col. Rhodes; "surely your sole duty is here with the sick?"

"Yes, but I am a physician. Why am I restrained?"

"I am not in authority," said Col. Rhodes, "and cannot explain my status. But I can tell you something by which you can judge what it may and ought to be. You bear on your arm a red cross, the most sacred emblem of humane endeavor, respected all over the civilized world. Unfortunately you associate yourself with an unorganized horde which uses this sacred cross as a target to shoot at, which employs it on wagons filled with armed men sent out to shoot at our wounded in wagons bearing the same almost holy device. You must thank yourself if, having chosen to remain with a rabble which dishonors the Geneva Cross, you find yourself in an unpleasant predicament."

Mr. Ralph's figures total up 530 Boers killed, wounded and prisoners. The inference implied in his statement is that the actual losses were very much more. Our losses were officially returned at 476.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c.  
CATARRH CURE . . .**  
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Process. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever, Blewes free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

## Want Your Money's Worth?

Then get the best



## BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

It is impossible to take the dealer's unknown product, & it is certain to be "just as good." It isn't. He knows it. So do you.

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO., NEW YORK

## Mass for the Century's End.

Proclaimed by Papal Decree Establishing Also a Holy Year of Preparation.

Likewise Ushered by Midnight Celebration—Basis of Local Disputant's Contention.

A church publication recently received the papal decree proclaiming midnight mass to usher in the coming Holy Year, and also a midnight mass for December 31, 1900, to mark the century's end. This paper says:

In order to sanctify the night of Dec. 31, 1900, the International Committee for the Solemn Homage asked the Holy Father to grant permission for the celebration of midnight mass in all the churches of the world, and for the faithful privilege of receiving Holy Communion at that time. The Holy Father not only graciously acceded to the request, but in order that the faithful might author of time, he extended the concession so that the midnight mass may be said on the Dec. 31, 1899, as well as on Dec. 31, 1900. During this mass the Blessed Sacrament may be solemnly exposed with the prudent permission of the Ordinary, and the faithful may receive Holy Communion. This is the most extraordinary permission of the whole reign of Leo XIII, and it shows how intently his wishes are fixed on the celebration of the Holy Year as well as on the International Homage to the Redeemer of mankind.

The Universal Decree is as follows:

"It is most becoming that we who are about to celebrate the commencement of the Holy Year, happily proclaimed by our Holy Father, Leo XIII., should, in the depth of night, rise to greet the author of time, and prostrate before His altars, to offer the most acceptable Victim, who is the Immaculate Lamb, assisting at the Sacred Banquet, so that at this most opportune time we may find the assistance of His grace and mercy.

"For our salvation is nearer. Behold, now is the acceptable time; behold, now is the day of salvation." And, if the kingdom of heaven, which is the Church on earth, is likened to the ten virgins going forth in the night to meet the Bridegroom, each one of us may, on the occasion of this solemn festivity, consider more attentively these sacred words: "Trim your lamps; for behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye forth to meet Him."

"Since, moreover, at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year the present century will come to an end, and a new one begin, it is very appropriate that thence be given to God some pious and solemn ceremony for the benefits received during the course of the present century and owing to the urgent necessity of the times, that great favor be implored in order to begin auspiciously the new era."

"Therefore, in order that the approaching year, 1900, may begin happily through the supplication of the assistance of God and His Only Begotten Son, Redeemer, and that it may end, after a prosperous course, by ushering in still more happy century, as it is right for us to expect, our Most Holy Father, Leo XIII, graciously concedes that, with the prudent consent of the Ordinary of every place, at midnight on the 31st of December, both of the closing and of the coming year, in all churches and chapels where the Most Blessed Sacrament may be exposed to adoration; and permission is given to read or to sing at the same hour, "Coram Sanctissimo," Mass of the Feast of Circumcision of Our Lord and the Octave of the Nativity, and permission is given, by special favor, to the faithful to receive Holy Communion either during the Mass or after it, all necessary conditions to be observed.

"All things to the contrary, notwithstanding,

(Signed)

"C. Bishop of Praeneste Card. Mazzella, Prefect, Sacred Congregation of Rites, D. Pianici, Secretary, Nov. 13, 1899."

TWENTIETH CENTURY, A. D.

A Socratic Dialogue on the Beginning of the Twentieth Century.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Q. Anna Domini! What does it mean?

A. The year of the Lord; that is, the number of years since our Lord was born into this world.

Q. What is that number of years, as usually reckoned?

A. 1889 years.

Q. What then is now, December 28, the actual length of time since the myriads birth?

A. 1890 years, 11 months, 28 days.

Q. Then since last January 1 we have been living in the nineteen hundredth year?

A. Certainly!

Q. Then next Sunday, December 31, the twelve months will be completed, which added to 1890, will make 1900 completed?

A. Verily! Q. Monday, January 1, will then be the first day of the 365 days that will run on to make the year 1901.

We will then on that day: "Ring out the old century; ring in the new," Ladde Deo!!

Note—it is our English custom not to reckon a year until it is completed. Thus a child of 10 is not said to be 10 years old until the 10 years are completed. After the 10th birthday he enters upon the days of his eleventh year. H. G.

### THE RETAIL MARKETS.

Corrected List Giving the Ruling Retail Quotations.

There have been no material changes in the retail market quotations during the past week, though the following list will be found different to the one published one, it having been thoroughly rearranged. Local merchants all report a good Christmas trade, but it was crowded into the last part of the week business during the early part of the month having been quite usual at this season. Another little rush is expected on Friday and Saturday in preparation for New Years. Here are the retail quotations:

Flour—

Ozib's Hungarian, per bbl. \$ 5.00  
Lafayette Woods, per bbl. 5.00  
O. K., per bbl. 4.75  
Snow Flake, per bbl. 4.20  
Calgary, Hungarian, per bbl. 5.00  
Premier, per bbl. 5.00  
XXX, Enderby, per bbl. 4.20

Grain—

Wheat, per ton ..... 28.00<sup>63</sup>30.00  
Corn (flaked), per ton ..... 27.00<sup>63</sup>30.00  
Oats, per ton ..... 26.00<sup>63</sup>28.00  
Barley, per ton ..... 27.00<sup>63</sup>30.00  
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs. ..... 40<sup>63</sup>50  
Rolled Oats (B. & K.), 7lb sack ..... 4  
Ground feed, per ton ..... 30

Vegetables—

Potatoes, per 100 lbs ..... 1.00<sup>63</sup>1.25  
Cabbage, per lb. ..... 10<sup>63</sup>15  
Carrots, heads for ..... 1.00<sup>63</sup>15  
Lettuce, heads for ..... 1.00<sup>63</sup>15  
Turnips, per lb. ..... 1.00<sup>63</sup>15  
Celery, per bunch ..... 10

Fish—

Salmon (smoked), per lb. ..... 15  
Salmon (spring), per lb. ..... 10  
Shrimps (fresh), per lb. ..... 6  
Oysters (Olympian), per pt. ..... 40  
Oysters (Eastern), per dozen ..... 40  
Cod, per lb. ..... 8  
Herring (frozen), per lb. ..... 6  
Herring, per lb. ..... 5  
Sardines, per lb. ..... 8  
Flounders, per lb. ..... 6  
Crabs, 3 for ..... 25

Food Products—

Eggs (Manitoba), per dozen ..... 25  
Eggs (Island, fresh), per doz. ..... 40  
Butter (Delta creamery) ..... 35  
Best dairy ..... 25  
Butter (Cowichan creamery) ..... 35  
Cheese (Canadian) ..... 20  
Lard, per lb. ..... 12<sup>63</sup>15

Mutton—

Dressed, per pair ..... 1.50<sup>63</sup>1.75  
Ducks (Island), per pair ..... 1.80<sup>63</sup>2.00  
Ducks (Eastern), per pair ..... 1.60<sup>63</sup>1.80  
Turkeys (Island), per lb. ..... 20<sup>63</sup>25  
Turkeys (Eastern), per lb. ..... 15<sup>63</sup>20  
Goose, per lb. ..... 10<sup>63</sup>15

Game—

Grouse, per brace ..... 1.00<sup>63</sup>1.15  
Ducks (mallards), per brace ..... 75  
Ducks (widgeon), per brace ..... 40  
Ducks (teal), per brace ..... 25  
Ducks (shov.), per brace ..... 1.00  
Rabbits (island), each ..... 50

Fruit—

Bananas, per doz. ..... 30  
Lemons (California), per doz. ..... 25  
Apples, per lb. ..... 50<sup>63</sup>6  
Pears, 3 lbs. for ..... 25  
Oranges (Japanese), per box ..... 50  
Grapes (grapes), per doz. ..... 40  
Nuts (all kinds), per lb. ..... 20

Poultry—

Dressed chicken, per pair ..... 1.50<sup>63</sup>1.75  
Ducks (Island), per pair ..... 1.80<sup>63</sup>2.00  
Ducks (Eastern), per pair ..... 1.60<sup>63</sup>1.80  
Turkeys (Island), per lb. ..... 20<sup>63</sup>25  
Turkeys (Eastern), per lb. ..... 15<sup>63</sup>20  
Goose, per lb. ..... 10<sup>63</sup>15

Freight Classification.

New York, Dec. 27.—As a result of the protest of merchants against the classification of merchandise by the railways and of interviews of members of the Merchants' Association in this city with trunk line officials the latter have said that this classification will go into effect on January 1, but they have promised that the matter of a readjustment of the classifications which it is claimed by the merchants will hurt their business, will be taken up again by the traffic officials and executive officers of the roads, who will sift every grievance to the bottom and meet the merchants half way in making proper readjustment.

A NEW HAT WITH SOILED SHOES MAKES A MAN LOOK SHABBY. AVOID THIS BY USING

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a line of railway from Victoria, British Columbia, or some other suitable point on the northern end of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay or some other suitable point at or near the northern end of the said Island, with power to construct branch lines to any point in the interior of the said Island, and any part of the said Island; and to undertake or make traffic arrangements with existing railways on the said Island; and to operate and maintain such a line of railway as far as any point or points in British Columbia, the State of Washington, United States of America, and the Territories of Alaska, United States of America, to construct and maintain wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, with all powers usually granted to railway companies and such other rights and privileges as may be necessary to carry on the objects of the company. Dated at Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1899.

FRANK HIGGINS, Solicitor for the Applicants.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter, concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

RYRIE BROS., 118, 120, 121 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

Send for Catalogue.

Established 1854.

Nelson "GRANITE." The Finest

on the coast

For Price Apply to

Thos. Bradbury, Victoria & Vancouver

AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

SUBSTITUTES AVOID.

WILSON'S INVALIDS' PORT AGENCY:

87 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL.

No doubt there are other good  
teas, but for strength, richness  
and real quality Blue Ribbon  
Ceylon stands alone.

## Eight Hour Law In Operation.

Rossland Camp Reduces Loss  
of Time by Requiring More  
Prompt Attendance.

Trial Proves Less Work Result  
of Change—How Contracting Was Stopped.

From the Rossland Miner, Dec. 23.

Commissioner Clute put in a long day's work, commencing at 10 o'clock yesterday. Several important witnesses were examined. The attendance of spectators at the sitings is very small.

The first witness examined was Alfred Parr of Ymir, a miner for 14 or 15 years, a citizen of the United States now, but was born in Dublin. He is the financial secretary of the miners' union at Ymir, which has 235 members, 70 per cent. of whom are British subjects, the balance being Americans and other nationalities. All the mines at Ymir with the exception of the Ymir mine paid \$3.50 per eight-hour shift for mechanics and local men, and \$2.50 for miners and outside men. Little or no work was done by contract. The working miners of the district when working all hands employed men as follows: Ymir, 60; Porto Rico, 52; Yellowknife, 40; Tamarack, 28; Arlington, 32; Dundee, 38; Fern, 40; and numerous small claims employed from six to eight men. The Ymir company had advertised for men in Spokane and some 12 had been contracted for there and brought to Ymir. He could not say what nationality was. About a dozen men made contracts in Sudbury, Ontario, with Tom Mitchell for the Ymir mine and came to the mine and worked about 10 shifts, when they all quit. They were not induced to quit by the miners' union. There was no attempt made by the union to coerce the men or to make them leave off working, and no threats were used. The Ymir mine is the only mine in the camp that does not work full blast under the eight-hour law. Some of the other mines mentioned were temporarily closed down at present for one reason or another.

Albert Leon Houston of Rossland, a miner of 15 years' experience, thus testified. He was born in Canada, citizen, but had resided here nearly four years and had been employed in mining most of that time. He was now president of the local miners' union. The percentage of members was strongly British, principally where he had been working in the Le Roi mine the percentage of British subjects was about 70. He did not think contract work could be used in the steps in the Rossland mines, but it could be used in drifts, shafts and raises. Occasionally more than usual wages could be made on contract work, but often less. The commissioner and the witnesses went into the whole question of the contract system and the witness said that the system had not been thoroughly tested in this camp yet. The majority of the men opposed contract work. The men had a right to work by the day or by contract as they saw fit. He had encountered no difficulties in meeting with any of the mine managers and discussing any labor question with them. The witness said he had worked under both the eight and ten-hour systems in practically the same place in the Le Roi. The same amount of time and work actually was put in under the eight-hour as under the ten-hour shift. Under the ten-hour plan the men went to work in the company's time and it took from 20 minutes to half an hour to get to their houses in the mine and the same time would be taken at lunch time and in the last half shift. Under the eight-hour law the men are always at their place ready to work when their time commenced. When 200 to 250 men are working they cannot climb down 500 or 600 feet in less than 15 minutes. It takes about half an hour for all the shift to get down to work. Now the men climb down and up in their own time, whereas they formerly went to and came from work in the company's time. More work has been accomplished under the eight-hour law than under the ten-hour shift. The men had better advantages to work harder under the new law, the company furnishing more tools and were more prompt in supplying the men with what was needed. The work done both before and after the eight-hour law has been measured by the mine superintendent. The men prefer the eight-hour system to the ten-hour. The witness said he would prefer to retain the eight-hour law even if he had to

## BACKACHE.

Weak, Lame, Aching Backs, the Result of Sluggish, Inactive Kidneys.

Backache is in reality kidney ache. The kidneys become clogged, and suffer in their work of filtering the blood. Backache is one's natural warning that the kidneys are on strike, and that the blood is going through the system impure with four persons, which will cause Bright's disease, dropsy, diabetes, rheumatism, or other equally painful and fatal complications.

Prudence tells everyone suffering with backache to set their kidneys right. The experience of tens of thousands of people tells them that to accomplish this there is no means so successful as the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill—the world's greatest kidney cure.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pill, cure permanently by making the kidneys healthy, active and vigorous. They are purely vegetable, act naturally and directly on the kidneys, and are wonderfully efficacious. As a prompt and positive cure for kidney disease, liver complaint and all the complications of these filtering organs, they are unapproached by any remedy ever discovered.

One pill a dose; 25 c. a box at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

sometimes they only start when the whistle blows, but the rule is that they should be at their places in the mine when work starts.

Eight-hour shifts in shaft work had been the rule in the mines mentioned for some time prior to the act coming into force. More work could be done in ten hours than in eight. From five to twenty feet a month less work is done under the new system. Under the old system the men lost forty minutes in the day and forty minutes in the night shift going to and coming from work. While two shifts a day are worked the actual loss of time under the new law is nine and forty minutes a day. The longer hours would likely tell upon the hammer men, but machine men should be able to work right along. Relatively, the witness thought that a hammer man would do more work per hour in a short day than a longer one. A man could not do as much work in eight hours as he could in ten.

Mr. Devine asked, through the commissioner, if Mr. Long was ever a member of a miners' union, and the witness replied that he was at one time a member of a union. In reply to further questions by Mr. Devine, the witness stated that he had never been notified by the miners' union under their official seal, nor had he corresponded with the union on the subject of contract work. The witness further added that he had been approached by the president of the miners' union and Mr. Devine, and requested to discharge a miner named Stewart. They said they could not give the reason, but Mr. Devine stated that Stewart would not join the miners' union. Stewart afterwards stated that he had joined the union.

Thomas H. Hughes, the sub-contractor referred to by the previous witness, was then sworn. He said he was a working miner in the No. 1 mine. He took a contract to do the work at the rate of \$22 per foot and was guaranteed \$4 per day. This was in August last. He only worked one day, as Mr. Devine told him that the union had passed a resolution against all contract work. Witness said he was a member of the Cœur d'Alene union, but not the local one here. He was an American citizen.

His two partners on the contract quit the work after the first day, and he came to see Devine and find out what was the trouble. He asked Devine if the union had stopped contracts, and Devine said that he had. He (the witness) replied he did not think it right, as he had a chance to make \$8 or \$10 a day. Devine agreed that the majority of the boys were against it; that it might benefit two or three, but would hurt them all in the long run.

To Mr. Houston, the president of the miners' union, the witness said he would work harder on a contract than he would in the company's time, and thought any other man would do the same.

To Mr. Devine the witness said he had some hot words with him at the time of the interview mentioned. Witness repeated the conversation as already given.

James Devine then gave his version of the matter referred to by Hughes. I told him, said the witness, "I had nothing whatever to do with the contract. I said it was poor business arrangement for a company to pay \$6 or \$7 per day when they were others willing to work for half that sum. I said I understood that the union had voted on the contract system, but that I had nothing more to do with the matter than any other individual. The union vote was a private one."

Mr. Long was recalled and asked by Mr. Houston how a contractor using a machine could do more work for himself and partners than for the company. The witness said there were several things to do besides drilling; men could help themselves considerably if they chose.

John L. Keefe testified that about ten days ago the foreman of the Josie asked him if he would take a contract in No. 1 shaft, but witness replied he would see the union first. He met the walking delegate (H. E. Abel) and asked him if the union allowed contracts, and the delegate replied no, and the job was refused.

H. E. Abel, the walking delegate referred to, was recalled, and agreed with the statements made by the previous witness concerning their meeting.

A copy of the constitution of the Rossland branch of the miners' union was put in by the president. The question of contracts is not touched upon in the constitution.

Bernard McDonald, general manager of the B. A. C. properties, including the Nellie L., Shannon and Dalton, Mammoth, Pender and the North Star are not producers, but are doing development work. About 60 per cent. of the men employed are British subjects, the balance being of various nationalities, except Japs, Chinese and Indians. Witness stated that he was an American citizen. The passage of the eight-hour law has not retarded development work in the camp; more men are employed to-day than ever before. There are sufficient men in the camp to meet the demand. Men only come there who want to work. There are few attractions in the camp for idle men. Witness thought a man could do as much work in eight hours as in ten; he could, and he had worked under both systems. The ten-hour shift was too severe; men could not stand it and do their work well. The men were satisfied in Camp McKinney and the owners were getting the best results, and every thing was working smoothly.

John M. Long, superintendent of the Josie, the No. 1 in the Le Roi mines, appeared and put in a written statement concerning the interference of the miners' union with the working of the mines mentioned. A contract had been let to one Hughes on the No. 1 mine in August last. A guarantee of \$4 per day for the work was given. The men only worked one day. Devine came to the witness and said the union had voted against contract work by 250 to 60, and that he must call out the men. Subsequently the work in question was finished by day work. Witness said that a specially good price was offered in the case mentioned, as the management was anxious to hurry on this particular piece of work. The men would probably have made more than \$4 per day. They had been trying to let a shaft by contract within the last ten days. By submitting the matter to some of the men working in the mine, John F. Keefe, one of the men, went to the walking delegate of the miners' union and asked if contracts were allowed in the camp, and was informed by the walking delegate that contracting was not allowed in the camp. The nature of the ground here makes it suitable for contract work. The mine is being developed. No shipments have been made yet. The usual practice in letting contracts was to submit them to the best men in the mine, as what we require is speed. The men are asked what they will do the work for. Contract work is advantageous to good men, not for second-class miners. Had never been in a camp before where contracts were forbidden. The tendency of the contract system was to increase wages for first-class men.

Under the eight-hour law in the No. 1 and the Josie the men start down about five minutes before the whistle blows;

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond that simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given a meaning to it, showing the increasing breadth of knowledge. When the blood is "bad" or impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind is indistinct, and many an evil deed or injury thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood.

It must be well balanced in mind and body when the blood is impure. No one can have atherosclerosis or pure. No one can have the purest blood. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes easy. The blood is the life.

F. H. EATON,  
Sec. Trustees,  
Victoria, B.C., December 15, 1899.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

### NELSON.

The officials of the custom house yesterday received notice of an advance in their salaries. Collector Johnston got a raise of \$200 a year, and Messrs. Shaw and Jamieson \$20 a year each. They earn their salaries, and the collector was more than twice as much entitled to them. Rev. Landi is not an absent-minded beggar, for yesterday he called Ernest Mansfield to give every man working on his claims a Christmas box. Rev. Landi is the owner of some fifteen claims at Camp Mansfield, which he is developing under the direction of Mr. Mansfield. He has lots of money. His presents to his men appreciate a man, what remembers his workmen within 5,000 miles away.—Tribune.

### NEW DENVER.

New Denver, Dec. 22.—As a result of the votes taken last Saturday night by the full ad-hoc committee of the miners' unions in the camp, particularly at Sandon, the delegation from the miners have been in conference during the week with the representatives of the mine owners. No definite conclusion has yet been arrived at, so far, at least as the general public is permitted to glean. There have been various rumors of a settlement, but they are without foundation. The compromise offer from the miners' union was \$325 for hand-drillers.

JOSEPH HEANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 20 Yates street; stables 110 Super-street; Telephone 17L.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER, CHAS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HARDWARE, E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN THE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, olive fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies, a specialty.

IRONWORKS, VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., 108 Yates street—Engines, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 18 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS, VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO., Telephone 15.

MINING BROKERS, BEN. WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS, STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS, L. HAFFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS, E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 223.

PHOTOGRAPHERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals; Kodaks, Poccos, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard, A. Studer, also a few of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

SAME BLOCK—Merrard's Shoe and Fitting store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS, L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO., Ltd., Govt. and Yates st., Butchers and Bakers, also wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch, Vancouver.

STEAM DYED WORKS, PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest butchery in town. County orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS, ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 234 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michikan and Mendez will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, city scavenger, tannery and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 40 Discovery street. Telephone 384.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Re William Henry Flewin, Deceased.

At the afternoon session the first witness examined was John C. Douglass, of Camp McKinney, a miner and a delegate to the miners' union convention in this city. About 150 men are employed in the camp, about 90 per cent. of the miners are union men. The prevailing wages are as high or higher than in any place in British Columbia.

One company pays \$3.50 for all underground men. No alien labor has been brought into the camp. The principal mines are the Cariboo, Waterloo, Pontefoy, Minneha, Lemon, Granite and Baumer, Kamloops and Sailor, which are producers. The Nellie L., Shannon and Dalton, Mammoth, Pender and the North Star are not producers, but are doing development work. About 60 per cent. of the men employed are British subjects, the balance being of various nationalities, except Japs, Chinese and Indians.

Witness stated that he knew of many men who would prefer it, but some of the unmarried men preferred to work the full seven days. About 95 per cent. of the workers in Rossland were union men. There were 400 or 500 idle men in the city at the present time, and most of these were union men. He knew of no case where Canadian miners applying for work had been discriminated against by the foreman. They got the same show as anyone else.

At 1:30 Mr. Clute adjourned the enquiry until 3 o'clock. During the morning session the commissioner argued several points out with the witnesses in an informal way, and succeeded in obtaining just exactly what the men's views were on many points.

At the afternoon session the first witness examined was John C. Douglass, of Camp McKinney, a miner and a delegate to the miners' union convention in this city. About 150 men are employed in the camp, about 90 per cent. of the miners are union men. The prevailing wages are as high or higher than in any place in British Columbia.

One company pays \$3.50 for all underground men. No alien labor has been brought into the camp. The principal mines are the Cariboo, Waterloo, Pontefoy, Minneha, Lemon, Granite and Baumer, Kamloops and Sailor, which are producers. The Nellie L., Shannon and Dalton, Mammoth, Pender and the North Star are not producers, but are doing development work. About 60 per cent. of the men employed are British subjects, the balance being of various nationalities, except Japs, Chinese and Indians.

Witness stated that he knew of many men who would prefer it, but some of the unmarried men preferred to work the full seven days. About 95 per cent. of the workers in Rossland were union men. There were 400 or 500 idle men in the city at the present time, and most of these were union men. He knew of no case where Canadian miners applying for work had been discriminated against by the foreman. They got the same show as anyone else.

At the afternoon session the first witness examined was John C. Douglass, of Camp McKinney, a miner and a delegate to the miners' union convention in this city. About 150 men are employed in the camp, about 90 per cent. of the miners are union men. The prevailing wages are as high or higher than in any place in British Columbia.

One company pays \$3.50 for all underground men. No alien labor has been brought into the camp. The principal mines are the Cariboo, Waterloo, Pontefoy, Minneha, Lemon, Granite and Baumer, Kamloops and Sailor, which are producers. The Nellie L., Shannon and Dalton, Mammoth, Pender and the North Star are not producers, but are doing development work. About 60 per cent. of the men employed are British subjects, the balance being of various nationalities, except Japs, Chinese and Indians.

Witness stated that he knew of many men who would prefer it, but some of the unmarried men preferred to work the full seven days. About 95 per cent. of the workers in Rossland were union men. There were 400 or 500 idle men in the city at the present time, and most of these were union men. He knew of no case where Canadian miners applying for work had been discriminated against by the foreman. They got the same show as anyone else.

At the afternoon session the first witness examined was John C. Douglass, of Camp McKinney, a miner and a delegate to the miners' union convention in this city. About 150 men are employed in the camp, about 90 per cent. of the miners are union men. The prevailing wages are as high or higher than in any place in British Columbia.

One company pays \$3.50 for all underground men. No alien labor has been brought into the camp. The principal mines are the Cariboo, Waterloo, Pontefoy, Minneha, Lemon, Granite and Baumer, Kamloops and Sailor, which are producers. The Nellie L., Shannon and Dalton, Mammoth, Pender and the North Star are not producers, but are doing development work. About 60 per cent. of the men employed are British subjects, the balance being of various nationalities, except Japs, Chinese and Indians.

Witness stated that he knew of many men who would prefer it, but some of the unmarried men preferred to work the full seven days. About 95 per cent. of the workers in Rossland were union men. There were 400 or 500 idle men in the city at the present time, and most of these were union men. He knew of no case where Canadian miners applying for work had been discriminated against by the foreman. They got the same show as anyone else.

At the afternoon session the first witness examined was John C. Douglass, of Camp McKinney, a miner and a delegate to the miners' union convention in this city. About 150 men are employed in the camp, about 90 per cent. of the miners are union men. The prevailing wages are as high or higher than in any place in British Columbia.

One company pays \$3.50 for all underground men. No alien labor has been brought into the camp. The principal mines are the Cariboo, Waterloo, Pontefoy, Minneha, Lemon, Granite and Baumer, Kamloops and Sailor, which are producers. The Nellie L., Shannon and Dalton, Mammoth, Pender and the North Star are not

**IMPERIAL HOTEL****Restaurant**

(Theatre Block.)

\* NOW OPEN \*

Private	Dinners	Rooms single and
and	Suppers	on suite.
a	Specialty	Meals at all hours

**Bubonic Plague  
In Hawaii.****Causes Aorangi to Avoid Shore  
Communication and Bring  
No Honolulu Mail.****But Quarantine Now Apparently  
Raised—Willapa and  
Boscowitz Return.****Genuine bubonic plague, the "scourge of the Orient," has found its way across the Pacific and gained a temporary foothold in the Hawaiian islands. There all classes of the community are uniting with the health authorities to stamp it out of existence, it already having claimed two victims and done incalculable harm to trade and commerce. Just how the fearsome disease was introduced into Honolulu is not definitely understood as yet, for the Canadian-Australian liner Aorangi (which has just arrived here with the news), declined to accept harbor privileges in view of the risk involved, on her call at the Hawaiian city on the 19th instant, and would receive neither papers, passengers nor freight, nor even mails. Indeed, during the 23 hours' stay that she made off the harbor entrance, communication with the shore was forbidden, although passengers and light freight booked for Honolulu were permitted to be landed. The general information of the Aorangi's passengers is that three cases in all developed, all among the coolie class recently arrived from Japan under conditional contract for work on the plantations; the Aorangi's purser was given to understand that fatal results had marked two of the cases. As soon as the character of the disease was determined, the port was placed under strict quarantine, the latest fresh case occurring on the 12th December. One week thereafter bringing no augmentation of the sick roll, the quarantine was officially raised on the 19th, although rather than incur any undesirable risks and subject their vessels to possible detention at destination ports, the majority of the regular passenger line still decline to call. The understanding that the plague was introduced from Japan is in a manner confirmed by the fact that the plague was reported to be working considerably fatally in the northern part of that empire when the last Empress arrived here on the 13th instant; although the advice by the City of London, direct from the Orient only a few hours in advance of the Aorangi's docking yesterday, contained no intimation of danger. The experience of Honolulu will undoubtedly be a spur to unremitting vigilance on the part of the quarantining officials at William Head station. It was after a fine passage from Australia and Southern Seas that the R. M. S. Aorangi decked here last night, with very few passengers and a small freight. The ship had left Sydney on Saturday, December 5, and had fine weather and northerly winds to Brisbane, where she arrived on the 7th instant. The steamer left Brisbane on the 8th instant, and with the exception of occasional showers fine weather with moderate winds was experienced to the Equator, which was crossed on the 14th. The Aorangi arrived off Honolulu at 6:30 p.m. on the 19th instant, and left again at 7:30 p.m. on the 20th. Fine weather with a smooth sea prevailed, and a remarkably good passage was made. The Aorangi brought the following passengers: P. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Von Schoen and children, F. Davis, D. Miles, T. Manning, Mr. Jackson and son, H. Halverson, Stanley Latham, G. H. Oatway, C. P. Brithwood, Mr. and Mrs. T. Mills, Miss Mills, E. Houton, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. V. Mannion, Mrs. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Munroe, and Mrs. and Miss Delsworth.****NORTHERN ARRIVALS.**

Willapa and Boscowitz Come in From British Columbia Coast Ports.

**THE VANISHING FILIPINOS.**

American Artillery Shells Large Party,

Inflicting Great Loss—Report on

Problems of the Islands.

**Manila, Dec. 27.—Col. Lockett, with a force of 2,500, including artillery, today attacked a strong force of insurgents entrenched in the mountains near Montalban, about five miles northeast of San Mateo. The enemy were completely routed, the Americans pursuing them through the hills, amid which they fled in every direction. Four Americans were wounded. The Filipino loss was large, resulting from a heavy infantry and artillery fire for three hours in the trenches. It is supposed that the insurgents were those who were driven out of San Mateo, on the day Gen. Lawton was killed. They numbered probably a thousand.****Washington, Dec. 27.—Gen. Otis has issued a decree authorizing the celebration of civil marriages in the Philippines, and Secretary Root has approved the act. Heretofore all marriages were celebrated by the Catholic church, so that Protestants and non-Christians were prohibited from marriage. The decree does not interfere with the Catholics, who may be married according to their own rites, but extends the privilege of civil marriage to those who may desire it, just as practiced in the United States.****The Boscowitz arrived yesterday afternoon from Nas and way ports with a fair number of passengers and a quantity of freight, among which was a thousand cases of salmon from the Brownsville cannery. The passengers were D. J. Raney, W. D. Morse, J. K. Graham, A. Grashland, F. Grashland, L. A. Nesty, A. E. Napp, J. Kelly and E. McPherson, mostly returning miners from northern points.****AN ALASKAN FLYER.**

An Eighteen-Knot Boat Being Built on Atlantic Coast for Seattleites.

**Frank E. Burns, who is interested in the Alaska Steamship Company and has been for a year or two on the Yukon interested in navigation, was interviewed by the Daily Alaskan and is quoted as follows:****"The flyer which we are to add to the Skagway-Sound run, is being built on the Atlantic Coast under the direction of Walter Oakes, president, and George Lent, another member of the company and formerly chief engineer of the Dirigo. The ship is to be a twin-screw, triple expansion craft. She will have accommodation for 250 passengers and 800 tons of freight, and will enter the trade to compete with the fastest comers. The fleetest craft on the run to-day makes 14 knots. Our craft will make 18 knots. She is being constructed with an eye to having her especially adapted to the Sound and Skagway run. The saloon will sweep from stem to stern and be surrounded by the cabins, which will be so arranged that one door will open from each room into the saloon and one on the promenade deck, sweeping about the outer part of the ship. She will be practically the same as the****PRO-VUCE AT CHICAGO.**

Chicago, Dec. 27.—Wheat closed—No. 2 Dec. 66c., May 69½c., July 70c., Corn—No. 2 Dec. 30½c., Jan. 30½c., May 32½c., Oats—No. 2 Dec. 22c., May 23½c.

**Mrs. George Budden, Port Hope, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Clark's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had a brother who very badly got nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it cured me. I am thankful to say I am a well woman though the use of this remedy. 25 cents per lb. Family size 60 cents."****THE WEATHER.**

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Dec. 27.—8 p.m.

**SYNOPSIS:**

The high pressure over the American Plateau region is slowly moving to southward, and an east wind, long prevalent, appears to be approaching the California coast, which under present weather conditions will probably be accompanied with snowfall. In the Northwest the high arctic pressure continues with energy. The weather has been generally cloudy, with no precipitation, and there has been a decided fall in temperatures.

**TEMPERATURES.**

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. m. Observations taken daily at 5 p.m. noon and 5 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.**

5 a.m. .... 35 Mean ..... 37

Noon ..... 39 Highest ..... 39

5 p.m. .... 38 Lowest ..... 35

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. .... 7 miles north.

Noon ..... 12 miles northeast.

5 p.m. .... 12 miles north.

Average state of weather—Fair.

Sunshine—48 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed ..... 30.232

Corrected ..... 30.255

**PASSENGERS.**

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

E. Mitchell, R. Payne, H. A. Munro, F. Northrop,

H. A. Southcott, Capt. Walker,

G. Kyman, Capt. Trench,

Col. Hayes, H. W. Williams,

Miss Hooper, Geo. Gardiner,

J. B. Griffin, J. T. Bethune,

R. H. Gordon, F. Elkstrand,

R. W. Lovington, W. M. Layton,

J. Pendleton, Miss Henderson,

Dr. Fagan, A. McKinnon,

Mrs. Lester, C. C. McLennan.

**CONSIGNEES.**

By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:

E. Mitchell, R. Payne, H. A. Munro, F. Northrop,

H. A. Southcott, Capt. Walker,

G. Kyman, Capt. Trench,

Col. Hayes, H. W. Williams,

Miss Hooper, Geo. Gardiner,

J. B. Griffin, J. T. Bethune,

R. H. Gordon, F. Elkstrand,

R. W. Lovington, W. M. Layton,

J. Pendleton, Miss Henderson,

Dr. Fagan, A. McKinnon,

Mrs. Lester, C. C. McLennan.

**STOCKS IN NEW YORK.**

New York, Dec. 27.—The market for securities showed the effect of the great relief felt over the dissipation of several factors of apprehension and prices mounted upwards with increased buoyancy as the day progressed. Closing quotations were as follows:

Ann. Cot. Oil ..... 32

Ann. Pub. ..... 50½

Ann. Sugar ..... 130½

Anaconda ..... 37½

A. T. &amp; S. F. all paid ..... 10½

A. S. &amp; W. ..... 4½

B. &amp; O. ..... 54½

B. R. T. ..... 68½

C. &amp; O. ..... 20½

C. B. &amp; Q. ..... 12½

Chicago Gas ..... 162½

C. N. W. ..... 15½

C. R. I. &amp; P. ..... 10½

C. M. &amp; St. P. ..... 117½

Cont. Tob. ..... 53½

Col. Fuel ..... 49½

C. C. C. &amp; St. L. ..... 60

D. L. &amp; W. ..... 170

Fed. Steel ..... 50½

Gen. Elec. ..... 120½

L. E. &amp; W. ..... 116½

L. &amp; N. ..... 77½

Man. Pac. ..... 93½

Met. Trac. ..... 170½

Nat. Lead. ..... 24½

N. P. com. new ..... 52½

N. Y. C. &amp; H. ..... 131

N. Y. L. E. &amp; W. ..... 32

Pac. Mail. ..... 30½

Pressed Steel com. ..... 53

P. &amp; R. all paid ..... 17

Son. Ry. com. ..... 11½

Son. Pac. ..... 30½

Tenn. Coal &amp; Iron. ..... 82½

Tex. &amp; Pac. ..... 14½

U. S. Leather. ..... 14½

U. S. Rubber pfid. ..... 10½

U. P. com. ..... 47

Wabash pfid. ..... 20½

W. U. ..... 8½

**Governments Turned Out.**

Changes Following Adoption of Federation in Australian Colonies.

In Two Cases the Chief Executive Refuses to Grant Dissolution.

THE DAYS OF WELLINGTON.

Recalled by Recent Gallant Passage of the Modder by Pole-Carew's Infantry.

Gen. Pole-Carew's gallant passage of the Modder River with a small force of infantry assisted by 300 sappers, recalls the clever feat of crossing the Douro river, in Spain, by the British army under the Duke of Wellington just ninety years ago. The Douro was at the time deep, swift, and some 300 yards wide. On the opposite bank were about 10,000 veteran French soldiers, but they neglected to guard it at a very dangerous point, thinking the risk of crossing too great. Col. Waters, a staff officer of resource and daring, gained the other side in a tiny skiff, and returned with three large barges. At ten o'clock on the same night of May 12, 1809, it was reported to the Duke that one barge was ready. "Well, let them begin to cross," was the curt rejoinder. Fifteen minutes later twenty-five men and one officer landed on the French side of the Douro. The second boat got across safely and the third, and then the French were called to arms, while a whole fleet of boats was successfully battling with the river. Confused masses of men rushed upon the intruders. Our guns confined the attack to the front. In a short time the entire Brigade of Guards was across the river, as well as the old 29th, or Worcesters. The panic-stricken enemy bolted, leaving Oporto to the British soldiers, for whom the citizens brought out whole hogsheads of wine. Our loss was twenty killed, with one, etc., and 100 men wounded; while the French lost a general and 500 killed and wounded, besides hundreds left in the hospitals. Wellesley occupied the quarters just vacated by Soult, and, in fact ate the very dinner which had been prepared for him.

FEEDING THE ARMY.

What It Means to Supply 116,000 Men and 51,000 Horses.

The London Times prints an interesting article on the provisioning of the British army in South Africa. The basis of the arrangement is that there shall be four months' supplies always available at the seat of war for 110,000 troops and native transport helpers, and 51,000 horses and mules. At the present moment there are only three months' supplies on hand in South Africa, but the additions necessary to bring the total up to four months' limit are being despatched with speed, and that limit once reached, will be maintained as long as may be thought necessary. Of the enormous quantities of food which go to make up a four months' supply for this number of men and animals, even persons can hardly even the remotes idea. The one item of preserved meat alone stands in the same quantity. Of biscuit there are 400,000 pounds, tea at 200,000 pounds, sugar at 200,000 pounds, compressed vegetables at 800,000 pounds, and salt at 100,000 pounds. One article of diet which has been found particularly suitable for troops on active service is a preparation of meat and vegetables cooked together. Of this a single contractor is sending tons at the rate of half a million each month. Of condensed milk sweetened and unsweetened, the four months' supplies represent 360,000 tons.

Particularly interesting is the item of jam. This common was first given to the British troops in the Soudan expedition of 1884 and 1885, and it was afterwards supplied to the Ashanti expedition. It was reported on very favorably on each occasion, for not only was it regarded with favor by the troops, but it was found to be a distinctly healthy food, especially on account of its antiseptic properties, an important consideration in the absence of a good supply of fresh vegetables. Jam has therefore taken its permanent place as one good thing among others for troops to fight on, and the quantities to be kept in South Africa as a four months' reserve amount to no less than 1,400,000 pounds, consigned in tins each containing a single pound. In regard to the liquors the list provides for 60,000 gallons of rum, 12,000 bottles of whiskey, 32,000 bottles of port wine, nearly 40,000 pounds weight of lime juice, a vast quantity of "sparklets" for making soda water, and 80 tons of alum for purifying spring or river water, of which the quality may be doubtful.

Of tobacco the quantity sent out by the War Office for the four months is 4,000,000 pounds, this of course, being quite independent of the amount contributed by private donors. It should be said, however, that the troops have to pay for the tobacco supplied by the War Office, doing so at the rate of 1s. per pound, so that no doubt they would be doubly pleased to get free gifts from the British public. Of ordinary hospital supplies the quantities are based on the supposition that 10 per cent. of the troops are always either sick or wounded though happily, this percentage is never reached. In the way of disinfectants, also, it is assumed that during each four months there will—be required 6,000 pounds of carbolic